MEXICO.

Maximilian Leaves Queretaro to Attack the Liberals.

Mexican Press Comments on the Intervention Loans.

HISTORY OF THE CORDOVA COLONY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1867. Malanioros advices of the 7th instant say that dates were received on the preceding evening, by stage, from the interior of Mexico to February 25.

At Querciaro on that day a strong column under the mmand of the Emperor Maximilian marched out to attack the position occupied by the northern republican army. It was probable that the expected battle between Maximilian and the liberals would take piace within a

The liberal General Lamer was to make a junction with Corona's army in Zelaya, about ten leagues west of

General Porforio Diaz was near Puebla, which place was occupied by the imperialists, under General Gálvez.
Advices from Brazos of the 7th inst. say that Cortina is reported at Meier, with a decreasing force—all Americans. The other foreigners, except four, have deserted fromthim. The report says he has only sixty-five men.

Cordova and Orizaba Abandoned by the Imperialists-They Retreat to Vera Cruz-Desertion Among them through Fear of Yel-low Fever, &c. Washington, March 13, 1867.

The following is an abstract of a letter received to-day

the following is an abstract of a letter received to-day by way of New Orlbans:—

Vena Chuz, March 1, 1867.

General Bazaine arrived to-day in this city.

The liberals, under Salcedo, Gomez and Rodrigues, have taken Orizaba and Cordova. The imperialists retreated to this city, but it is thought they will all decert before they reach Vera Cruz, as they are very much effud or the yellow fever.

General Alatone is about Puebla. General Benavideo is three leagues from this city, with a large force. He expects to occupy Vera Cruz when abandoned by the French.

off; we have no news west of Orizaba. The French are between this city and Paso del Macho. They all expect to leave early this month. Their iron-clad fleet is still here.

DUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Passports Required at Vera Cruz-Escobedo's Decree Against the Foreign Prisoners-France and Mexican Loans. Vena Cruz, Feb. 28, 1867.

There are no mails between Vera Cruz and Mexico city. A great state of disquietude and uncertainty is said to tant characters in the pending drama are not known. Travellers are not permitted except with passports as per the following decree assued at Vera Cruz, February 23,

1867:—
Domingo Bureau, Imperial Commissary for the Departments of Vera Cruz, Tuxpaia and Tohuantepec:—
In the Emperor's maine, and in the exercise of the faculties conferred on ma.
Considering, That the critical circumstances through which the conferred property in the conferred property is a superior of the all the measures tending to the conferred parameters the circumstances tending the superior conferred parameters to the circumstancial be adopted; as also those of giving to the authorities the means of being acquisities with the persons who legally pass within their respective jurisdetions;
I house decree the collowing:

to lend security and guarantees to the citizens should be adopted; as also those of giving to the authorities the means of being acquisitied with the persons who legally pass within their respective jurisdictions.

I hereby decree the oflowing.—
Arrica: I. All those who, from whatever motive, have to journey in the Department of Vera Cruz from the date of the publication of this decree in each piece, shall provide themselves with a passport which the political authorities shall furnish them free in the capital and municipal towns of the other districts. Those going abroad are also obliged to provide themselves with a samilar document which they will obtain by request from the political authorities in their piece of embarkation on paring the necessary duties.

Ann. 2. All those who travel in the department without heir respective passports will be detained and handed over to the political authorities of the place nearest their place of apprehension, to the end that, the necessary inquiry having been make they may be death with according to law.

Ann. 3. The post capitains shall prevent the exit of all those who do not present at their reflees the necessary passport; and they as well as the political, the military and municipal authorities, are held responsible in so far as concernathem for the execution of this decree.

Forter this to be printed, published and circulated, &c. Vera Cauz, Feb. 33, 1857.

I send you the following orde: of Escobedo relative to

Vena CRUZ, Feb. 23, 1857.

I send you the following orde: of Escobedo relative to se execution of foreigners captured by him at an Janto; also an article from the Courrier of Mexico, to prove at Moxico owes nothing to France.

Order of General Escobedo with reference to sundry renchmen, stated to be one hundred and one, captured by the mear San Jacinto, Department of Zacatecas:—

The constitutional forces have been marmanimous to ex-

by him near San Jacinto, Department of Zacatecas:—
The constitutional forces have been mavuantmous to extremes with the armed strangers who have come to wage war against this nation, the most unjust war ever registered in our annals, when these strangers have borne a banner which, although an enemy's could in any manner shelter them under the recognized rights of war. But when this flag has separated itself from their intervention, which it wished to impose upon us, and when those who served it without any more belonging to said flag or to the Nexican nation have voluntarily engaged themselves in the service of the usurper, to mix themselves in one domestic dissensions—inflame the pasommitted.

Therefore this commission will immediately proceed to require all the foreigners who were made prisoners arms in

execute all the foreigners who were made prisoners arms is hand in the glorious combat of the 1st last,—save and ex-cept the wounded prisoners—readering an account of the execution of this decree, &c., &c. MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Sas Jacisto, Feb. 3, 1967.

The Currier of Mexico (French), examining the subject of the ioans raised in Paris, is of opinion that Mexico owes nothing in respect of them.

"It appears to us," says the Currier, "that in France there is a law relative to minors. Any guardian who borrows for a minor, on rendering his accounts ought to prove that the funds borrowed have been used in favor of the minor. Welt, France has been for four years in the part or a guardian to Mexico. Let us see in what manner the funds borrowed for Mexico have been used by France:

3..... 102,000,000

Balatce. 34,000,000
Thus then of the 338,000,000f only 34,000,000f, have duly to enser the Mexican treasury for the object specified by the convention of Miramar.

But not even these 34,000,000f, have entered—since it has been necessary to deduct from them the expenses with Emperor's journey, the pay of the extraordinary ambs—sdors, and 10,000,000f, employed in various objects.

What could senter do with the miserable sum placed not at her disposal, but as that of the French treasury in Mexico."

What could necessary in the miserable sum placed not at her disposal, but makes of the French treasury in Mexico.

And without reticence, we find in a dispatch of the Minister of Foreign affairs in France, dated Jan. 14, 1866, the following passage:—"Our expedition had no of our credits and the perparations due to our nation. If we have judged it useful to lend our help to the efforts of a nation that aspired to recover order and weifare under, regular government, if our legitimate interests compared us to ad the principle which consecrated so ges-four a task, our co-operation ought to have limited likely to the precise bounds that the conventior of Miramar intended to determine. The reciprocy rules assigned in this act have fixed the preportion and the constitutions in which we were licenced to emply the forces of France in the consolidation of a friendly government. It were superfluous to dwell on the motives which they place on the court of Mexico, websithstanding the rectitude of their intentions, in alc manifest impossibility of accomplishing such conditions in the future."

We have wished to reproduce all this paragraph of the despatch of Mr. Druyn de thurs because it places us in a position to prove, without possible reply, the responsibility of France is the loans, as we have endeavored to show in the preceding article, and the trresponsibility of Mexico which constitutes the object of this to show in the preceding article, and the trresponsibility of Mexico which constitutes the object of this to show in the preceding article, and the trresponsibility of Mexico which constitutes the object of this for your wish. Senor Minister, to confine us to show in the preceding article, and the trresponsibility of Mexico which constitutes the object of this for your wish. Senor Minister, to confine us to show in the prove, without possible roply, the responsibility of France is the loans, as we have endeavored to show the preceding article and release to the conditions of the convention of Miramar stipulated that

which they have done here. They have done nothing, created nothing, regenerated nothing. They have deatroyed, they have ruled everything. Such has been the work of the microention. And do you wish, after this, to make Mexico responsible for the expense which you have incurred against her interests? We will close, repeating, as in our first article, "real responsibility of France for the loans," adding "no responsibility on the part of Mexico."

GUR ORIZABA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cordova Colony—Brilliant Anticipations— Dismal Realities—Causes of Fallure—Dis-graceful Conduct of the Colonists—A Scrap of Distory—Generals Shelby and Kirby Smith—Kindness of Marshal Bazaine to Ex-Confederate Officers—Sickness and Deaths in the Colony, &c.

The Cordova colony is a thing of the past; the last two families bowed themselves out of the village of Carlotta a week since. Others went last month, six months ago, and during the interim. There were no sorrowing, nor sighs, nor tears; but rejoicing and gladness as each one shook the Mexican dust from his shoes, and turned his face gulfward. The streets and plaza look a little deserted, and the broad mangoes wave their branches in the winds, and sine, in company with the sad night breeze, a sort of mournful requiem.

Sterling Price, now in the land of civilization, sat

under the shadow of these noble trees, and slept there, too, with Ex-Governor Harris, without sheller from storm and tempest. It was there he composed those romantic missives that, published in the United States, sent out hundreds of fortune hunters, and exiles and adventurers to gather the silver bars and harvests of Aztec paradise. You ought to have seen the new comers, brimful of joy, dash on horseback into the village last summer, lauding the empre; the chivalry of the Mexi-can race—looking in wonder from the mangoes towards the plaza, that the weeds and shrubs had hid, asking for the spring of cool water that was not there, and the ice cream saloons, and ice lemonades. made to the cool winds from the mountain peak, which for the first time they learned was forty miles distant. Colonist faces were a study at that time, going in and out of the village Going in, with prospective music from the crystal fountain, the sight of snowslides from the peak, and orange trees, yellow with golden fruit; banaras hanging in huge branches; figs and peaches mingling their rich colors; distant coffee groves in bloom; cotton fields, white for the barvest, and sugar mills, with the busy hum of operatives; the click of mill hammers from the Rio Seco-all romance and humbug and swindle. But people came and swarmed over the valley, and hoed, and built, and planted, and praised the soil, the climate and government; talked lightly of, These brave men-generals, colonels, captains, governors, judges and preachers-swearing eternal fealty to Mexico and eternal hatred to the United States, promised never to set foot on soil where the Stars and Stripes wave. There was prospect, indeed, of an early and for midable rival on the western shores of the Gulf; and as the multitude came the valleys filled, and settlements extended outward and southward thirty miles. The roads and donkey paths everywhere, the thoroughfares of families and men and pack mules-all hunting new lands, no matter where or whose, to grow rich, and great, and wise, and happy under the genial skies of

All the while the village grew, and people came: lots were bigh and speculation was rife. Increase brought selfishness; the supply was already heavy; that produced dissensions; strangers were not welcomed as be-fore, and land could not be had at any price around this charmed spot. Some with wire edge worn off in one week turned back, and left all the way and at home an unvarnished and damaging record of the place and country. But then letters had found their way into unvarnished and damaging record of the place and country. But then letters had found their way into print; old generals and disappointed judges and governors indited fair stories and Munchausen tales, that did the work. Golden apples were thick on trees, and silver nuggets were lying round loose everywhere; the very clouds showered down beefsteaks, and empty palaces, and blossoming cofee haclendas, acres of maxuey, and cotton fields resdy for the laborer, waiting, all waiting for the coming colonist. They never dreamed of disappointment and ruin, nor the cold faces of native. Spaniard and Frenchman set against them; of the freezing sentences dropped from the lips of the land agent here, or the calm indifference of the founders at the colony; no, only of dollars and downy beds, personnal showers and sugar mills. These were the deluded ones; honest, many of them, but most meanly and villanously taken in. The men who founded the colony had acres of land, but gave none, would sell none to the anxious colonist. The adventurer came too, the dishonest man, the speculator and swindler, and harbored here; robbing his countrymen, the natives, every one he could; then went home again to practice morals in his fatherland. The wave went to Cordova, overran that town, so that people woke from their sleep, put up their rents, their goods, their lands, and wated. We had American hotels, livery stables. American backs and manufactories, all in week. Then these political and pious brethren hid. betwee for bordes that never post, monopolitzed bestienes, broke, and then field the country, leaving their friends and the naives unpaid and bankupt. A large portion of them came to grow rich, came without money; persuaded others hate wil apeculations that they knew we's windles, rejoiced is the outflist, flourishing and flashing signs that meant newing; spent and played at fare and exact the law and their veitine, to the States. They accepted land of the government—it cent them nothing—sold it to the uncophisticated and believing; drank, outflereded the verent greaser, and, caring the country and people, won't home as they came—robbers, fromes and rascals. When the rush was a tip the gly discontinuous and accepted land, which we're the state gove, exiced, mow traduced in his age and help; leasnes; flarras, ex-took, kind old man, with the fire of battle gove, exiced, mow traduced in his age and help; leasnes; flarras, ex-tookernor of Tennessee, strong and unchanged by reverses, with a voice clear as when he rode triumphant on the field of "bloth—him they spared with the state of the land bur an iew, chapy of his words when colenate came, proof and polite and uncommunicative, without shadow of sympathy for his countrymen or for any one—him they tracked down and traduced, had him suspended; had the whole disgrateful colonizing scheme, Maury and all, and they just the proof, more lease, and disappointed, in mart they just great, more solution, and they controlled the proof of the colonizing scheme, Maury and all, and they just and proof, more lease, and disappointed, in mart they just great, more lease, and disappointed, in any they disapped the role of overgrown fools; made trouble, discraced itemselves and the American name, and the country was a supposed to the proof of the proof

bomerard way. He has been engaged in a new colonial enterprises in Mexico, which at present is no nearer comparison than it. Some will discongray the braves infit.

Let me recite here a little scrap of unwritten history, told me by a colonic of Texas cavalry. This General Schelby, it will be remembered, was the most duching cavalry officer west of the Mississippi. When the fail of scale will be a supported the scale of the concerned the plan of denosing Kirby Smith, who was micrompetent and unpropalers, and placing the unremeronism in it the hands of some other officer, cross to the file Grande, enter Mexico, and decide the destiny of that country by arms. Preston, Generals Price, Buckner, Shelby and many other officers were present. Smith must resign or be at once do him of will refrait from particulars). He acceded, and the command was given to Buckner. Thus far things had proceeded amouthly. Officers of divisions were hourly expecting orders to move, but none came. Two dave afterwards Buckner and Price, to the amazement of the command was given through the command through Texas and across the Rio Grande into Mexico. selling arms, and proceeded amouthly. Officers of divisions were hourly expecting orders to move, but none came. Two dave afterwards Buckner and Price, to the amazement mistaken as to Price's participation in the conference. The undanted Shelby, buffled in his plans, refosing to surrender, the his command through Texas and across the Rio Grande into Mexico. selling arms, and the surrender of the street of the street of a surrender, the his command through Texas and across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

The industry of the street of the stree feather; when effluence and Mexican dollars in prospective haunted their sleep and sparkled in their eyes, and when a poor, feotore, brother Confederate could not get an inch of the precious land for love nor money. It must be with a sort of savage pleasure that the defined ones who were so heartlessly swindled, read how the iron features of that most finished official of the Cordova circumfocution office settled down into a gray paleness, when he learned that his land section was a bubble, and his invested doubloons sunk into the bottomiess deep of an imperial humber. I have heard it said that the colony deserved to fail; that it was a speculative enterprise—the founders looking upon it only in the light of a money making machine; and indeed the condent of many of these exiles warranted just such a finale as has occurred. I sull a people of whom you ask a home; curse the man whose property you have basely appropriated? Be he black skinned Mexican, straight haired Azec image weshipper, no matter whom, you deserve no particle of symbowly when your thatched roof tumbles in, your cattle are streng off, corn tramped down and yourself tramped off its capitivity. It was unfortunate for the good men who cata, that few homest noble men who quit ted home to avoid usuit and hustilistion, for all shared a like fate—went down in the sengeral melee and returned home, penniless and the appoin ca. It is to be presumed that men who pretend to exile themseves in a foreign land would be desireus of clinging to each other, strugthening each other and aiding such other, strugthening each other and aiding such other, but you put you have been such as a freeder) were drawn; then detraction commenced and scandal travelled, and men who served in the army combined, in drunken brawls, to oppuess, to bully and put down the weak. to perpetuate wrong, defame honest colonists and dely justice, useency and Mexican law. A Yankee was peptied and sixuaged—noticed only when a loan or favor was asked, in a treat in prospective. The Mexican never

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Important to Warehousemen and Store-

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies, held on the 8th inst., the following regulations relative to warehouses were

the following regulations relative to warehouses were unanimously adopted:—

First. That from all stores, warehouses or buildings coupled for merchandise purposes, in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey (ity and Hoboken, located in streets of less than eighty feet in width, having fire proof iron shutters on front, rear and sides, on all the windows, (to be closed after the business hours of each day by the occupants), and the doors of which on the street front and one window on each floor, are so constructed that they can be opened from the outside in case of emergency, a deduction of ten cents may be made from the gross standard rate; provided, such buildings have first been inspected and approved by the general Surveyor of this board.

Second—That any store or building which stall have hoistways, dummies or elevators inside of said buildings, and without iron slides or coverings to the same, on each floor (to be closed at night by each occupant having the use or control of the same, shall be charged ten cents in addition to the standard rate of said store or building. Said iron slides or coverings in all cases to be inspected and approved by the General Surveyor of the Boards.

THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A JUDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your issue of this date, under the head of "Court of Special Sessions," and under the further heading of "Attempt to Bribe a Judge," you state that Charles Ulmann handed Judge Dowing an envelope containing \$100, intended doubtless as a bribe; that the Judge severely consured such conduct, and in reply the prisoner's counsel stated that he was informed Mr. Chauncey Shaffer was the person who advised Ulmann to pursue the above course of action. I say that the statement that I advised such a course is false in its inception, false in its interance, false in every particular, and that any lawyer giving such advice should be disbarred without delay.

GEORGIA.

CUR ATLANTA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Military Bill-Change in Public Senti-nent-The Negroes All Democrats-Destitu-tion in the State-Resources of Georgia-

When suffrage was given to the negro the whole fabric of slavery fell. The patriarchal institution had deep and broad foundations in the hearts of the people; and not until suffrage was given the slave was he made a freeman. True, the negroes will all be democrats, and this new element of strength to that party may serve to place it again in the ascendency. It is idle to say that the negro will remember with resentment his former master. Very rarely has this been the case. On the contrary the strong attachment between the two classes during the period of servitude has survived the change of relations and the master's interests will still be the servant's Nothing has shocked the sensibilities of the people here more than the negro suffrage or Military bill. It was bad enough to free the negroes; still worse to allow them a hearing in the courts. It was a grievous hardship to

enough to free the negroes; still worse to allow them a hearing in the courts. It was a grievous hardship to force the Civil Rights bill on the people; but how can they endure to have the negroes invested with all the rights of freemen—in short, to have them vote? And yet the tide of public sentiment is sotting in that direction. Only give them time to take breath and they will submit gracefully to this exaction. I see no danger to the industrial pursuits of the country from this measure. Necessity is a hard master.

The severe freshets on the streams between this city and Nashville having destroyed several railroad bridges, corn has recently taken a rise. Every week for the last month there have been brought into this Gate City two hundred thousand bushels of corn, which has been the maximum that the only road leading to the West could transport. From this point it is distributed throughout the State. What would the State do if it were now in rebellion? Half the people would perish. The Governor has left for Washington for instructions.

The people are imparient to ascertain who is to be the military commander of this district. The tone of the papers is considerably changed since they have found Congress in earnest in its reconstruction measures. Indeed, they do not receive the patronage they did when they controlled the public sentiment of the State. Now that the negro question is finally disposed of, and forever, attention, it is to be hoped, will be given to the resources of this part of the country. There is much room for enterprise and capital in every industrial department. Capital being rendered secure by a strong military government, will seek its level, and as it is abundant at the North may be expected to flow here where it can be so profitably employed. Good farming lands can be bought for fifty cents an acre; the gold interest of the state, the iron interest, not to mention other nineral interests, are but slightly appreciated. When they are developed, the State will be benefited, and the whole cou

THE MILITARY BILL AND THE IMPEACHMENT.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, March 9]

Washington, March 3, 1867.

The evidence which has been flashed to this centre from all portions of the South, since the passage of the Military bill, to the effect that the excluded States will make haste to organize under its provisions, has imparted a shade of concern to the countenances of many of the liberal members of the House and Senate. Taken in connection with Mr. Reverdy Johnson's vote, it looks as if the Southern politicians had discovered in the bill a method by which they can clied the designs of the majority and recover their places in the Union, free from the disabilities imposed upon them while under political duress.

the disabilities imposed upon them while under political durees.

Many a member who had fought flercely for the bill while it was on its passage, and who was propared to resent, to the extreme, any course by the President which would prevent Congress from finally endersing it into a law, acquired serious misprings while the measure was pending at the White House. They hav, to snap up, as it were, a measure that was ten times more odious than the constitutional amendment which the Southern States had recently spermed with overy indication of disdain, a change that suggested the suspicion that the majority had failen into a trap; and this alarm agitated many of its members even in the last ordeal against the veto, with the half formed hope that the bill might fail. But the bill passed, and it was then they clearly saw that under it "the man at the other end of the acenne," who now stands utterly without a friend or party, may in less than six months have at his back the compact power of thirteen States and all the copperhead party of the North. The day of two-unird votes will then be passed, and we shall find all Southern questions, including the question whether State constitutions which were forced upon them while under duress and at the point of the bayonet, are vaird, endorable or binding. With the republican members who are of this way of thinking, those provisionacy the bill which require universal suffrage in the formation of the constitutional convention do not inspire much reliance; for these members know the experiences of Southern politicians, and they feel that, under such Military Governors as the President is likely to send to their assistance, it is not very probable that many of the freedmen will be subjected to a very rigid scrutiny. Everything will look regular, but the freedmen will be regularity done," and, worst of all, the majority will be so demoralized, through the result of its own failure, that it will love votes enough in conservative defections, to soon reader it powerless for any more

both houses, and but one remedy remains to save the country from the dangers apprehended under it. That remedy is the removal of the President, in order that the military machinery of the bill may be placed in upright hands; and to this end the inclination of the House to press the process of impeachment is increasing.

I am now writing at five o'cock on Sanday merning, but down to this time, the Judic ary Committee of the Huse, to which the impeachment recolutions stand referred, have not presented a report; but its likewise unders cool that, instead of winding up with a resolution of indictment, they will content themselves with proposing a continuance of the proceedings into the next Congress, in order that the testimony diready taken and the labor performed, may be saved to that body.

This result will be very largely induced by the fact that the committee have been over worked, and do not feel they have time to draw a report emoracing all the charges which have been put before them, or to draw so responsible a paper as a solena process of impeachment. With the view, however, of relieving them of a portion of these difficulties, several of the leading members of the House, whose convictions of the next says of impeaching the President's erection of provisional governments. In the South, his appointment of men to office who had been rejected by the Senate, and his inclinement of the unpacified populations of the countities will have no difficultions of the next they do not find the President's erection of provisional governments. In the South, his appointment of men to office who had been rejected by the Senate, and his inclinement of the unpacified populations of the count to resist the lawful legislation of the national tongress, by his official denunciation of laws which had been passed over his voto, be not unconstitutional, seditious and impeacipable? It is considered that the committee will have no difficulty in reporting sillimatively upon these points, for the provisions of the court.

Those were cru

Senator Benjamin wade into Freeden Whether the preliminary to this great movement will be taken before adjournment remains to be developed. The Spirit, meanwhile, must content itself with being beiter informed of the method in which the impeachment may be brought about at this session than any other journal, and await with patience the despatch, which I will send by telegraph to-morrow, conveying the result.

G. W. The same

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, March 13, 1867.

The despatch from Hudson, published in your issue of Sunday, March 3, represented that Mr. P. S. Wynkoop, as cashier of the First National Bank in that city, was charged with a defalcation to the amount of \$50,000. That despatch has been widely copied into other papers, to the annoyance of the many friends of the gontleman whose name was unjustly implicated. Mr. Wynkoop was the originator of the bank aforesaid, but resigned his connection with it in April last, was not the cashier, and consequently is not the defaulter. In all this \$1.46. his connection with it in April last, was not the casner, and consequently is not the defaulter. In all this State there is not noother canlleman who enjoys more fully or rightfully the confidence of his friends and acquaintances than does Peter S. Wynkoop. As Mayor of the city of Rudson; as treasured to Columbia county for two terms; as chairman of the district war contentee, and cashier of the First National Bank, he has proved his title clear to a spottess reputation.

3. PORTER,

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen frem Aspinwall.

Mosquera at War with the Colombian Congress.

END OF THE PERUVIAN DICTATORSHIP.

pinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, pinwail on the 5th inst, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing our despatches and files from California, the South American republics on the Pacific coast and the Central American States. She brought on freight 2,016 sacks, 2,000 barrels and 4,022 packages of flour, a large quantity of hides and wool, and ten packages of gold ore. The following is her specie list:—

Duncan, Sherman & Co
Order.
Panama Railroad Company
Eugene Kelly & Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
Willard & Co.
Isaac Duke.

OUR LIMA CORRESPONDENCE.

End of the Dictatorship—Message of the Pre-sident—The Spanish Difficulty—Resolutions Presented to Congress—Prado's Constitu-tional Cabinet—Comments on American Criminal Records—Exchange, &c. Liva, Feb. 22, 1867.

The Dictatorship of Peru is a thing of the past, and no liberal minded man can say but that it did the country a great deal of good. It is a pity that it did not last longer, or at least till all the improvements that have been started are completed. On the 15th Congress was regularly installed, and Prado declared Provisional Presient till the time arrives for him to take his seat as the

legally elected incumbent of that office.

Prado's message to Congress was of very little interest. He occupies himself chiefly in showing the advan-tages gained by the Dictatorship. The message or report of the Secretary of State speaks of the offer of the United States to mediate between the ailies and Spain, and the refusal thereof; of the credentials of our minister General Hovey, being addressed to the President, and that he had to send home for advice before presenting them to the Dictator; of a note from the United States stating that they were going to use force to make Ecua-dor pay up (which debt was settled by Peru and Chile guaranteeing the payment within a certain time); of a question between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, which is more of form than substance, and which Peru hopes to be able to settle.

A bill has been presented to Congress containing the The nation is not responsible for damage caused by

The nation is not responsible for damage caused by war.

The nation does not recognize any Spanish debt.

The Executive will continue the war against Spain till Congress passes a law to the contrary.

The Executive will not enter into any correspondence with Spain, nor accept any mediation of any friendly American or European Power until spain has declared that the acts of her agents in the Pacific, on the 14th of April, 1864, at the Chinchas, and the 30th of March, 1865, at Valparaiso, were in violation of international law. If that is done he can receive letters, but not enter into any treaty without the consent of Congress.

A free pardon shall be granted to all political offenders.

The new Cabinet, as far as formed, is as follows:-T. Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs; S. Tejeda, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; General P. Bustamante, Minister of War and Marine.

Under the head of "Model republic" the Comercio, of the 19th inst., has a long list of crimes committed in different parts of the United States, which as the editors say, shows what a horrible state of affairs must exist in that country. If the editors of the Comercio judge a country by that, and think America the worst in the world, I would refer them to the long list of crimes published in every copy of the London Times, and they would think that Encland was herself worse.

Congress has passed a bill giving two years extra pay to the herces of Callao, and six months to those of the batte of Abiao.

Mr. George Marsh, a well known Boston merchant, died on the steamer from Panama, on the 16th inst., of yellow fever.

To day, the anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of his countr," every American has his flag "thrown to the breeze." At twelve o'cock the fleet in the bay of Callao will fire the usual salute of twenty-one guns. The bark Chattanooga had arrived at Valparaiso, with tra 600 pounder Dabigren cuns. Eight men, dischareed from the United States steamer Wateree, go home on this steamer, their time baving expired. They were pad off in greenbacks, while officers are always paid in gold. In the language of A. Ward, Esq., "why is this thus?"

Exchange on the United States, sixty days, ten percent discount; exchange on England, ninety days, 37d, per dollar, ship's bills.

Importance of Colombia and Her Influence on American Interests-No Mails from Bogota—Mosquera on the Rampage Still-His Version of the Burton Difficulty—Stiff Resist-ance of Congress to the Grand General's Whims—Rupture in the Cubinet-Peruvian Revolt Calning Ground—Outbreak in Gnate-

PANAMA, March 5, 1867. as the country is called in modern times), extend its jurisdiction over the cateway to the Pacific, its rank among the Powers of the earth would be so utterly low as to attract little attention from the people of foreign as to attract little attention from the people of foreign nations. Having no commerce of her own, and but an unimportant demestic trade—and being ruled in a manner vasily inferior to the system of barbarous ages, the position of Colombia would be among the last on the list of States and countries did not her boundaries include the highway provided by nature between the great seas of the East and West. If, for this reason, the people of the United States take the same interest in the political affairs of this country that their countrymen on the Isthmus do, they will seize with avidity all items of news pertaining to the ever changing aspect of

The French mail steamer Panama touched at Santa Martha on her voyage to Aspinwall, but owing to the fact that President Mosquera had ordered the suppression of mail communication with the coast, the usual correspondence and files of papers did not arrive from the interior. By private hauda, however, extra bulletins and copies of the President's message to Congress have been received, as well as letters from the American

can Legation.

Congress assembled on the 1st of February, after meeting with considerable opposition from Mosquera, who hasted that before proceeding to oranize, the credentials or qualifications of the members should be examined by a government officer delegated for that purpose. Congress scouted the proposition, and the Senate proceeded to elect Vincents Lombana as President of that body. In the House Felipe Zapara was elected Speaker.

The President's message is a curious and rare document of its kind—interesting in its manner of treating the subject of foreign diplomacy. After a detailed state-meat of the sagnetal condition of the country, the deplorana character of which is painfully apparent, the message goes us to speak of matters connected with the Foreign Office, and star referring to various matters in connection with Venezuela and Eccador, alludes to the bad feeling "now existing on the part of the American Minister toward the government of Colombia." Upon this important subject the President writes:—

The Hon. Allan A. Burton, Minister of the United States of America, who, during his long residence in Colombia, had maintained the relations between the two nations with much cordinity, has suspended the exercise of his mission without cause or reason, and in a manner unusual among diplomatic agents. I did everything I could to dissuade him from the resolution he had taken, but all was in vain. He asked for his passports, but I retured them on the ground that it would have been equal to acknowledging his right to break off relations with the government of Colombia, when it was not one of those cases in which it may be done, according o the law of nations. In the diplomatic correspondence which will be laid before Congress you will flad that which was cutered into which and Minister as well as with the Minister from Peru.

The President then goes on to speak in a favorable vary of the American Congress, which may coavene at Lama at an early date, alludes in rather flattering terms

very of the American Congress, which may convene at Lima at an early date, alludes in rather flattering terms

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ANTERICA. that I did not grant, having adopted the simplest bind

of diplomatic ceremonial.

These extracts from the message will amply suffice to illustrate its bombastic character, and to exhibit the insulting manner in which the representatives of foreign nations have been treated by Mosquera. The best proof of the justice of Mr. Burton's complaints with regard to this very subject, is that Mr. Bunch has also demanded an apology from the government, and will back up the demand, aided by a British man-of-war at Carthagens. Mr. Bunch complains of rude treatment, extending back to the time that he first presented his credentials to this recovernment.

an spoingy from the government, and will back up the demand, aided by a British man-of-war at Carthagena. Mr. Bunch complains of rude treatment, extending back to the time that he first presented his credentials to this government.

Th, war inaugurated by Mesquera against Congress seems to have met with uncompromising resistance from the latter body. Both branches have disapproved of all the important measures of the Executive during the past year, including the arreements made with prominent bankers of England respecting a national loan, and the famous decree abolishing the local military organizations in the various states. The rupture between the two Departments of the government assumes about the same phase that it had previously borne at Washington. Mr. Largacha, the Secretary of the Treasury, and resigned, and the Department was temporarily transferred to Mr. Garrido, Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs, and Mosquera's chief adviser.

Intelligence from Lima has been received to the 224 of February. According to the following paragraph; taken from a Lima letter of that date, the revolution in Feru is gaining ground:—

The announcement of the government papers by last stamer that the revolution at Cerro de Pasco was pet down, is progressing, and the revolutions in horrest. The revolution as for from being put down, is progressing, and the revolutions have defeated the government troops under Colonel Savecho in two engagements; they are now said to be on their way, eight hundred strong, to Cazco and Ayacucho. The troops sent from Lima have returned, and the reason assigned for this by the government is that their services were not required, but the truth is that the revolutionists have destroyed the mountain bridges so that they could not get across the river. The revolution my mountain bridges of their comradés on their ways to Ayacucho. There has also been a stampede among the troops. They have gone to join their comradés on their ways to Ayacucho. There has also been a stampede among the troops. They hav

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

OUR HONOLULU CORRESPONDENCE.

Exports During 1866—A Consular Change—Intolerance—Harber Improvements—An Attempted Outrage and a Queer Verdict, &co.

HONOLULU, Jan. 19, 1867.

The Collector General of the Hawaiian Islands, having

published his report for the year just closed, I lay the principal items of export for the years 1865-66 before principal items of export for the years 1803-00 bolors your readers. The comparison for the two years is un-layorable for the year just closed, more particularly se when it is taken into consideration that the importations for 1866 are in excess of those in 1865. The value of exports for 1865 was \$1,430,211, while for 1866 they are \$1,896,021, showing a decrease of \$33,690.

ugars, 1bs	15,318,097	17,729,161
lolasses, gallons	534,937	851,795
doe, lbs	154,257	438,367
offee, lbs	263,705	98,682
alt, tens	121	739
ungus. Ibs	273,979	120,342
oi, bbls	478	304
ananas, bunches	1,211	1,771
otton, Ibs	11,786	22,289
loat skins, pieces	54.988	76,115
lides, ibs	131,806	282,306
allow, Ibs	179,545	159,781
'ulu, Ibs	221,206	212,026
Vool, lbs	144,085	73,131
Vhale oil, gallons	111,421	46,214
perm oil, gallons	to not the last	44,968
Vhalebone, lbs	33,716	56,840
eanuts, 1bs	50,151	44,668
Should steam communicat	ion between thi	s port and San

Francisco ever become a fixed fact the exportation of fruit will be a very considerable item, while during the past year little has been done in this line. CONSULAR CHANGE

Alfred Caldwell, who has been the incumbent of the office of the United States Consulate at this port, for the past five years, resigned his post-during the past week, and the office is now in the possession of Thomas F. Wilson, Vice Consul. Mr. Caldwell has given as much satisfaction to whaling caprains as the gene-rality of consuls at this port, while he has, doubtless,

made more money.

INTOLKBANCE.

During the past two weeks there has been a ravive among the foreign population of this city on religious matters, and the two foreign Congregational churchs have taken a very prominent part in it. The Captainstoward of her Britannic Majesty's abip Cilo, a gentle manly, unesauming young mus, has, when occasion offered, addressed the prayer meetings and Eabbath schools, and his course it seems has annoyed Bishoj Statey to such an extent that the Bishop took occasion to consure his course to the Captain, but I am informed he got very little satisfaction from that worthy officer.

A NEW EXTERIENTS.

Or perhaps an old one resuscitated would be more correct. A company is about being established for the purpose of furnishing gas to the citizens of Honolula. They have purchased the works left by the old company, and it is boped may succeed. While a moon lasts we have no need of light, but without it we have the darkest of streets.

Wearp AND HARHOR IMPROVEMENT.

it is borsed may succeed. While a moon lasts we have no need of light, but without it we have the darkest of streets.

A stroll around our city frost a few days since convinced me that one branch of public improvements was being pushed forward with commendable zeal. From the wharf of the steamer K-ianea, for three hundred and sixty feet in a southerly direction a double row of piles are already driven for the crection of a wharf, while the dredge boat is despening the harbor between them and the channel; the material raised being used for extending the espianade. This wharf was built for the accommodation of the Sen Francisco and China line of stemmers, but as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have wriggled out of their contract to stop here, nomebody elve will need and use ft.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE AND A QUEEN VERDICE,
An individual giving his name as James B. Holden lately made his appearance on these shores from San Francisco as an avent, I believe, of a sugar refinery. He has been arraigned before the Supreme Court of this kingdom for "an attempt to commit a rape" upon "or abducting with intent to carnally defile" the person of a native girl under ten years of aga. All under ten years of aga. Jury of whites failed to convict him on either count of the indictment. The verdict has given rise to a great deal of feeling among the better classes of our community, as they feel that justice has not been meted to the villain. The evidence was crear and unchaken by a skilful cross-examination, and went to prove that he met the child on the Nuuanu road, and taking her by the hand led her into an out of the way place. The child's creams brought a native woman and two men to the spot, where they found the child in Holden's graup and his person exposed. The acquittal of Holden will work bedly, as the native incress will be bound to retailate the fresh opportunity that offers. Our present ministry are forgyish in their ideas and inclined to be despoted, and twen the right of trial by jury. Certainly the result of the Horto

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening last Dr. Sol. Andrews was taken by surprise at his residence by the presentation of the members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church at Tottenville giving to him a sliver pitcher; together with a considerable sum of money, as an appreciation of their esteem. In addition to this a cake basket was presented to Mrs. Andrews. The presentation was made by Mr. La Mond on the part of the congregation. Dr. Andrews entertained the ladies and gentlemen present with a splendid supper, and everything passed of most agreeably.

Ventarion of THE Except LAW.—Adam Schleme.

VENTATION OF THE EXCISE LAW. -- Adam Schlamp was

Violation of the Excise Law.—Adam Seblamp was yesterday acrosted for a violation of the Excise lav, by officer McIlhargy, of Stapleton. It appears that Ser, lamp was selling flour without a license, and was fully committed for the offence.

Bussen to Dearth.—On Saturday last a daughter of Mr. Johnson, who resides in the upper part of Factory-ville, S. I., was burned by her clothos taking fire from coming in contact with the stove. Her injuries were of so severe a nature that she died in a few hours ofter-